INFORMATION LETTER

Not for Publication NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION For Members Only

No. 568 Washington, D. C. September 14, 1935

Tomato Crop and Pack Conditions

The following report of the condition of the tomato crop and the progress of the pack is based on telegraphic reports of conditions as of Friday, September 13th.

MARYLAND: Late crop on the Eastern Shore was about at its peak when rainstorm occurred, damaging the crop to the extent of more than 50 per cent. It is probable that very few tomatoes will be packed in this section during the remainder of the season. The upper shore districts were equally damaged, but it is thought that a number of late patches will carry along for the remainder of the month. Some of these will bear fruit which otherwise would not have yielded because of late setting of fruit. Packing for the remainder of the season will be spasmodic. Sections west of the Bay were damaged by storm but to a lesser degree.

VIRGINIA: In the Tidewater section from 60 to 70 per cent of the crop had been packed before the storm. What was left of the late tomato crop was practically wiped out by the rains of last week. For the entire Tidewater section it is estimated only about 15 per cent of the anticipated late pack will be realized. Central and Western Virginia tomato crop was badly damaged by rains in low lands. The upper land crop was damaged only slightly and in some instances benefited by rains.

NEW YORK: Reports from New York indicate yields considerably smaller than anticipated.

TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY: Tomato pack in East and Middle Tennessee 80 per cent finished; West Tennessee about 70 per cent, with Kentucky 60 per cent. For entire territory Tennessee and Kentucky canners estimate pack to be about 50 per cent of that anticipated earlier in the season. If these estimates prove to be accurate, pack in this territory will about equal that of last year.

INDIANA: Tomato situation in Northern Indiana is reported to be slightly improved. Green tomatoes ripening under more favorable weather conditions. A fair run for one or two days expected for next week. Southern part of state reports green tomatoes rotting.

OZARKS: Reports from the Ozark section support the previous estimates of a pack equal to about 25 per cent of normal. This, of course, would mean a pack much larger than that of last year when dry weather practically ruined the crop in that area.

UTAH: About 60 per cent of the tomato plants were killed by western yellow blight. Packing is now in full swing and it is anticipated that peak will be reached next week. If weather conditions remain favorable until the normal frost date, which is about October 10, Utah canners estimate the pack will be approximately half a million cases for that state.

Weather Conditions

District	Week ended Sept. 3, 1935		Week ended Sept. 10, 1935		Week ended Sept. 11, 1934	
	Temp.	*Rain*	*Temp.*	*Rain*	*Temp.*	*Rain*
Maine	63	.6	62	2.2	66	.9
Western New York	61	.1	61	1.0	67	.9
Tri-States	68	.0	68	7.0	73	4.3
South Central Ohio	62	.9	65	1.0	66	1.6
Central Indiana	64	1.7	64	.7	64	1.1
Central Illinois	59	1.5	62	.7	64	1.0
Northern Illinois, Southern Wisconsin	58	.1	59	.1	61	.3
Southern Minnesota	56	.1	56	.7	61	.1
Northern Colorado	65	.0	60	1.1	64	.1
Northern Utah	75	.0	71	.3	71	.0
Northwestern Washington	68	.2	68	.0	62	.6
Southeastern Washington	79	.0	76	.0	71	.0

Court Rules That Tomato is a Fruit

The Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals has ruled that the tomato is a fruit and not a vegetable. The question arose when a juryman was excused from court duty to pick tomatoes under a statute permitting exemption "to any fruit grower who is engaged in harvesting his crops".

Consumers' Division Plans Activities on Grade Labeling

Education of the public to recognize and encourage wider use of quality standards and grade labeling is announced as one of the leading activities to be undertaken by the Consumers' Division of the National Recovery Administration as constituted by the Executive Order of July 30th consolidating the NRA Consumers' Advisory Board with the Consumers' Division of the National Emergency Council and the Cabinet Committee on Price Policy.

Walton H. Hamilton, who heads the Consumers' Division, announced on September 9th that "a series of activities to be undertaken by the agency recently created by the President to seek ways and means for the consuming public to get more for its money" would include:

1. Inquiries by economists into prices and price-determining structures of specific industries with a view to suggesting means of eliminating those "trouble spots" in production-distribution systems which keep the product out of the consumers' reach.

2. Education of the public to recognize and encourage wider use of quality standards and grade labeling.

3. Studies of the consumers' cooperative movement both here and abroad with a view to making information on organization and administrative methods and difficulties available to American groups interested in cooperative purchasing.

4. Further organization of consumers' County Councils on a nation-wide basis to gather data and distribute educational information on consumers' problems.

5. The recognition of the interests of the consumer in all matters dealing with production, price, and trade practices.

6. Review of current legislation and public policy from the consumers' viewpoint.

In his statement regarding these activities, Mr. Hamilton said, among other things:

Creation of the consumers' agency is a single phase of the growing emphasis laid by the Administration on the problems of increased individual buying power, increased distribution of consumers' goods, wider distribution of wealth and redirection of capital into consumption channels instead of wasteful duplication of capital equipment, which must go hand in hand with an increase in industrial activity. Its work already is taking it into richly varied lines of activity.

Two hundred County Councils, working under the direction of the agency's field service, are disseminating information on prices, quality standards, consumer cooperatives, and legislative problems and gathering data for a study of consumers' problems in widely scattered sections of the country; in addition, these Councils keep a finger on the pulse of the consuming public.

Would it be possible to decrease selling costs and increase buying by setting up standards of quality for consumers' goods which would increase the buyer's knowledge of what he was buying, protect him from diverting an undue portion of his income into the purchase of imaginary excellences, make him less wary of inexpensive but genuine goods?

In a world of variety, just how far can standards be used? How can they be prevented from blocking progress or preventing the development of taste?

Such questions are posed and studied as each industry presents its individual problem. In short—trouble spots and ways around them will be sought.

There will be special studies of the measuring rod principle in price regulation which has—as illustrated by TVA—registered some of the outstanding triumphs of the Administration in consumer stimulation.

Closely allied to the work of the research division is the work of studying public policy and its effects from the viewpoint of the consumer. This involves study of most of the legislation before Congress and a great deal of legislation in the states, for it is rarely that a law affects commerce without vitally involving the consumer. Some of the results of such work I shall carry direct to the White House in my capacity as the Executive's Adviser on Consumer Problems.

A public intelligence staff is charged with the duty of making the results of these researches and studies known to consumers through news mediums and through the County Councils.

Publications dealing with all phases on consumer's problems are produced and distributed to County Councils and to a mailing list of several thousand interested citizens. Pamphlets are available on simple consumer's tests of quality, consumer's co-op organization, the progress made and expected in establishment of standards and uniform labeling. A bi-weekly publication which covers current problems from the consumer's view-point goes regularly to County Councils. A growing mailing list reflects the fact that rising prices has served to stimulate a general interest in consumer's problems—a fact to which the Administration was not insensible in the creation of an agency which will express that interest.

Consumers' Counsel Propagandizing Grade Labeling

In its issue of August 5, 1935, the "Consumers' Guide," published by the Consumers' Counsel of the A. A. A., returns again to the subject of A B C grading, the propaganda for grade labeling being added to an article on the advisability of home canning. The article states:

"Good news for the consumer of store-bought canned food comes with the announcement of new products to be sold by a number of large distributors whose labels indicate the exact quality with such terms as 'Grade A,' 'Grade B,' and 'Grade C.'

"Expressing consumers' demand for more accurate information as a basis for paying prices for relative values in canned goods, the President gave new impetus to the grade label movement last year when he signed the N. R. A. Canning Code. Even though the Canning Code Authority, which was delegated to work on the problem and had reached the point of agreeing that more descriptive labeling was desirable, has gone out of existence, the demand for informative grade labeling of all canned goods to which the President gave added force is still gaining ground.

"Without waiting for the findings of the Canners' Code Authority, one large chain led the parade last year with new A B C labels on tomatoes, corn, peas, and snap beans. Since then have come spinach, beets, sauerkraut, carrots, and ketchup. Red sour cherries, too, are being labeled A B C, and peaches are on the way. Other distributors and certain individual canners have also seen the value of the A B C labels and put them on their products.

"Thanks for this new step in the direction of consumer value, toward which the canning industry has already advanced far, should go to the many interested home economists and technicians in the Government and outside who have given years of work to the crusade for more adequate consumer information, as well as to groups of organized consumers who have wakened to the realization of where their interests lie. Giving active support to these friends of consumers in extending the line of progress further in this field and on into other fields is the next job for enlightened consumers."

Government Canning Crop Reports

Following are reports from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics on various canning crops based upon conditions as of September 1st. They do not, of course, take into account, except as noted, changes that have occurred in the prospects subsequent to that date.

Snap Beans

Production prospects of snap beans for manufacture decreased about 2 per cent during the last half of August. The September 1st condition of the crop and reports on probable yield per acre indicate a total production of 80,180 tons for 1935 compared with 66,100 tons in 1934 and with a 5-year average (1929-1933) of 71,100 tons.

A production of 80,180 tons would be equivalent to a pack of about 7,400,000 cases of No. 2 cans of green and wax beans combined, according to the relationship in past years between estimated production and size of the pack. This compares with a pack of 6,300,362 cases of No. 2 cans in 1934, and is the highest pack since 1930. The average pack for the five years preceding 1934 is 6,480,000 cases.

State	Acreage Harvested 1934	Acreage Planted 1935	Production 1934	Production Indicated 1935
	Acres	*Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*
Maine	870	980	2,300	2,400
New York	6,800	7,740	12,200	14,700
Pennsylvania	1,900	1,630	2,500	1,800
Indiana	3,100	3,500	3,400	4,200
Michigan	3,900	4,700	5,800	7,000
Wisconsin	5,600	6,500	7,800	9,800
Delaware	1,000	900	1,200	1,100
Maryland	10,500	9,450	10,500	11,300
South Carolina	200	200	200	200
Tennessee	1,240	1,160	1,200	1,400
Mississippi	1,400	1,540	1,100	1,800
Arkansas	1,000	1,800	1,800	1,600
Louisiana	540	540	500	600
Colorado	850	1,230	1,100	3,400
Utah	480	600	1,300	1,700
Washington	400	760	1,700	2,300
Oregon	900	1,160	4,300	5,800
California	430	650	2,200	3,100
Other States [a]	3,990	5,470	5,000	5,980
U. S. Total	45,100	50,510	66,100	80,180

[a] "Other States" include: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

Lima Beans

Based upon reported condition and probable yield per acre on September 1st, the prospective production of green lima beans for manufacture in 1935 is indicated at 15,940 tons, compared with 17,450 tons produced in 1934 and with an average of 11,320 tons for the five years preceding 1934. The indicated yield per acre of 1,100 pounds is slightly above the 5-year average yield per acre, but is 23 per cent less than the average yield of 1934.

State	Acreage Harvested 1934	Acreage Planted 1935	Production 1934	Production Indicated 1935
	Acres	*Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*
New Jersey	1,800	4,500	1,240	2,810
Delaware	7,300	7,300	5,000	3,650
Maryland	3,200	3,600	2,160	1,800
Virginia	5,500	5,300	4,680	3,980
Michigan	2,900	2,940	1,940	1,180
Other States a	3,850	5,330	2,430	2,520
U. S. Total	24,550	28,970	17,450	15,940

a "Other States" include: Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin.

Cabbage for Kraut

The indicated production of cabbage for kraut, according to the September 1st reported condition and probable yield per acre, is 77.3 per cent of the 1934 production but is 8.2 per cent larger than the 5-year average (1929-33) production. A total production of 166,700 tons is in prospect for 1935 compared with 215,700 tons in 1934, and 154,100 tons for the 5-year period preceding 1934.

The total of 166,700 tons includes tonnage of kraut cabbage expected from both the contract and open-market acreages. Allowance was made for open-market acreage and tonnage according to the past relationship between contract and open-market tonnages and in line with packers' previous reports on the percentage of total kraut cabbage requirements which they expected to obtain from open-market purchases in 1935.

State	Acreage Harvested 1934	Acreage Planted 1935	Production 1934	Production Indicated 1935
	Acres	*Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*
New York	8,000	6,000	88,600	60,000
Ohio	2,580	1,580	23,500	15,000
Indiana	2,600	1,900	14,800	13,300
Illinois	860	840	4,000	7,100
Michigan	1,280	1,120	11,000	10,100
Wisconsin	6,600	4,600	50,800	39,100
Minnesota	350	370	2,500	3,000
Colorado	420	270	2,700	3,000
Washington	550	630	5,200	5,700
Other States a	1,870	1,580	12,600	10,400
U. S. Total	25,710	18,890	215,700	166,700

a "Other States" include: Iowa, Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, and Virginia.

Peas

The preliminary estimate of production of green peas for canning in 1935 is 57 per cent larger than the estimated production in 1934 and is 52 per cent larger than the 5-year average production for the period 1929-1933. The total production is estimated at 258,690 tons compared with 165,220 tons in 1934, and with an average of 169,920 tons for the 5-year period (1929-1933). Based upon the tonnages now estimated for canning in each State and reports on the average number of cases obtained per ton in 1935, it appears that the 1935 pack will total about 24,500,000 equivalent cases of 24 No. 2 cans. In 1934 the pack totaled 15,742,000 cases; for the 5 years previous it averaged 15,422,000 cases, and for the 10 years previous it averaged 16,283,000 cases.

The revised estimate of acreage planted in 1935 is 335,650 and compares with 277,930 acres in 1934. The revised estimate of acreage harvested in 1935 is 309,040 and compares with 249,870 acres in 1934. The difference of 26,610 acres between planted and harvested acreage represents that acreage from which it is estimated no peas were harvested for canning purposes.

The average yield per acre is estimated at 1,674 pounds in 1935 compared with 1,322 pounds in 1934 and compares with the 5-year average (1929-1933) of 1,480 pounds.

State	Acreage Harvested 1934	Acreage Planted 1935	Production 1934	Production Indicated 1935
	Acres	*Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*
Maine	1,850	2,350	2,330	2,750
New York	32,600	34,200	13,530	23,260
Pennsylvania	3,000	4,000	3,000	4,340
Ohio	4,540	5,000	1,540	4,200
Indiana	6,000	7,600	2,610	9,120
Illinois	9,000	14,200	2,070	8,950
Michigan	12,400	14,000	6,390	9,170
Wisconsin	112,000	122,000	71,120	75,030
Minnesota	14,500	24,000	5,800	26,640
Delaware	2,800	3,400	3,010	4,420
Maryland	13,500	17,200	14,850	19,520
Virginia	4,300	4,800	4,300	6,960
Montana	2,100	2,600	2,620	2,730
Colorado	3,770	3,960	3,710	3,620
Utah	10,500	13,100	11,020	21,810
Washington	6,500	15,300	6,700	14,080
Oregon	3,050	8,300	2,740	7,060
Other States [a]	7,460	13,030	7,880	15,030
U. S. Total	249,870	309,040	165,220	258,690

[a] "Other States" include: California, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, New Jersey, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Wyoming.

Sweet Corn

According to the September 1st reports on condition and probable yield per acre, prospective production of sweet corn for manufacture has declined less than 1 per cent from the forecast on August 15th. The September 1st condition of the crop indicates a total production of 901,380 tons for 1935 compared with 495,600

tons in 1934 and with a 5-year average (1929-1933) of 587,000 tons. The slight decline in production prospects was principally in Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa, where hot dry weather prevailed the latter part of August.

State	Acreage Harvested 1934	Acreage Planted 1935	Production 1934	Production Indicated 1935
	Acres	*Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*
Maine	10,900	14,700	39,200	50,000
New Hampshire	700	800	2,200	2,200
Vermont	1,050	1,050	2,800	2,400
New York	14,600	22,500	33,600	51,800
Pennsylvania	5,400	6,750	9,200	11,500
Ohio	21,000	28,200	39,900	59,200
Indiana	38,500	48,400	50,000	106,500
Illinois	63,700	93,000	89,200	232,500
Michigan	5,000	5,340	4,500	6,400
Wisconsin	11,900	15,200	27,400	36,500
Minnesota	47,800	62,700	81,300	144,200
Iowa	27,000	49,200	51,300	98,400
Nebraska	1,000	5,800	1,200	7,000
Delaware	2,400	2,800	6,000	6,700
Maryland	20,100	34,500	43,600	58,600
Tennessee	2,130	3,100	5,300	7,800
Other States *a*	4,540	9,220	8,900	19,680
U. S. Total	286,720	403,260	495,600	901,380

a "Other States" include: Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Montana, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and Wyoming.

Tomatoes

Prospective production of tomatoes for manufacture declined about 10 per cent during the last half of August as a result of adverse weather conditions in the important tomato producing States. A total production of 1,841,650 tons is indicated by the September 1st condition of the crop, compared with 1,405,600 tons produced in 1934, and with the average production for the 5-year period (1929-1933) of 1,309,800 tons.

Although some allowance was made in this estimate for damage caused by excessive rainfall in Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia after September 1st, the exact extent of this damage cannot be determined until later reports are obtained.

State	Acreage Harvested 1934	Acreage Planted 1935	Production 1934	Production Indicated 1935
	Acres	*Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*
New York	15,900	18,500	119,200	146,200
New Jersey	30,700	31,800	122,800	174,900
Pennsylvania	8,300	10,900	36,500	48,000
Ohio	12,300	17,000	82,400	110,500
Indiana	83,000	105,600	315,400	369,600
Illinois	10,100	14,800	11,100	50,300
Michigan	3,150	4,000	17,300	22,000
Iowa	4,300	8,200	7,700	28,700
Missouri	2,400	27,600	2,400	38,600

State	Acreage Harvested 1934	Acreage Planted 1935	Production 1934	Production Indicated 1935
	Acres	*Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*
Delaware	17,000	19,100	45,900	57,300
Maryland	61,200	67,700	202,000	203,100
Virginia	18,900	23,900	43,500	71,700
Kentucky	5,200	7,880	9,400	18,100
Tennessee	9,000	10,100	16,200	20,200
Arkansas	2,600	27,300	2,600	35,500
Colorado	2,750	3,600	12,100	19,800
Utah	5,300	6,700	26,000	36,800
California	55,330	62,940	282,200	314,700
Other States *a*	15,830	20,590	50,900	75,650
U. S. Total	363,260	488,210	1,405,600	1,841,650

a "Other States" include: Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Carolina, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Tariff Concessions to Germany to be Terminated

Most-favored-nation treatment of imports from Germany will be withdrawn, it is reported, on October 15th, thus terminating the tariff concessions to Germany resulting from extension to that country of the lower rates granted in the reciprocal trade agreements with Sweden, Belgium, and Haiti. Under the latter agreements the concessions granted to these countries were made available to all other countries having most-favored-nation treaties with the United States. Last October Germany served notice that it would abrogate existing unconditional most-favored-nation treaties with the United States at the expiration of a year. The action by the United States is designed, it is stated, to end discrimination by Germany against American products.

Study on Consistency of Canned Pumpkin Published

The results of experimental work to ascertain what effect variety, degree of maturity, and chemical composition of pumpkin and squash may have on the consistency of these products when canned are reported in Bulletin No. 402, issued by the Agricultural Experiment Station of Purdue University at Lafayette, Ind.

Besides the findings as to the relation of variety, maturity, and chemical composition to consistency, the pamphlet contains data on the composition of different regions of squash and pumpkin, the effect of added substances and methods of canning on consistency, the effect of certain canning factory practices on the composition of canned pumpkin, and yield data on several varieties of pumpkin and squash.

Department Store Sales in August

Department store sales increased from July to August by slightly less than the usual seasonal amount. Consequently the index compiled by the Federal Reserve System, which makes allowance for differences in the number of working days and for usual seasonal movements, declined from a level of 80 per cent of the 1923-1925 average in June and July to 79 per cent in August. Aggregate dollar volume of sales in August was larger than a year ago by 4 per cent. Sales for the first eight months of the year also showed an increase of 4 per cent, with larger volumes reported in all districts except the Boston, New York, and Philadelphia districts.

Frozen and Preserved Fruits in Cold Storage

The following table shows the holdings of fruit in cold storage reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics as of September 1st, also a comparison with last year and with a five-year average:

Pears	September 1, 1935	September 1, 1934	Five-year average
Boxes	185,000	1,833,000	1,252,000
Baskets	52,000	94,000	132,000
Frozen and preserved fruits (lbs.)	91,373,000	71,536,000	84,016,000

State Canners Association Convention Dates

The annual meeting of the Association of New York State Canners will be held on December 12th and 13th, it is announced, and it will probably be at the Hotel Statler, Buffalo.

The annual convention of the Wisconsin Canners Association will be held at the Schroeder Hotel in Milwaukee on November 4th, 5th, and 6th, it has been announced.

The fall meeting of the Indiana Canners Association, Inc., will be held in the Chateau Room of the Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis, Indiana, November 21, 22, 1935.

Progress of Shrimp Pack

	1935		1934	
	Aug. 29–Sept. 4	Aug. 1–Sept. 4	Aug. 30–Sept. 5	Aug. 2–Sept. 5
	Cases	*Cases*	*Cases*	*Cases*
East Coast	3,633	18,601	3,640	14,536
Alabama and Louisiana	57,948	157,927	32,385	149,767
Mississippi	21,779	36,204	7,203	27,359
Texas	2,800	7,568	2,500	6,511
Total	86,160	220,300	45,728	198,173

This Time It Was Malaria

An Indiana newspaper several weeks ago carried a report of the death of an 8-year-old boy after three weeks' illness of ptomaine poisoning, the illness being ascribed by the family to canned food issued by the relief commissary. Other members of the family likewise claimed to have been made ill.

The Association has since ascertained, through its investigation of the case, that the physician attending the boy had cared for the entire family and that the cause of their illness was malaria.

Self diagnosis is an unreliable basis for published reports, yet a considerable proportion of newspaper articles holding canned foods responsible for illness or death have only uniformed opinion or prejudice as their basis.

Fruit and Vegetable Market Competition

CARLOT SHIPMENTS AS REPORTED BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Commodity	Week ending Sept. 7		Week ending Aug. 31	Total for season through Sept. 7	
	1934	1935	1935	1934	1935
Vegetables:					
Beans, snap and lima	23	4	10	12,398	9,471
Tomatoes	218	292	193	21,162	19,301
Green peas	138	152	244	5,638	6,326
Spinach	7	2	3	7,719	5,501
All other vegetables:					
Domestic, competing directly	3,069	2,601	2,312	118,492	102,627
Imports, competing indirectly	21	9	3	46	12
Fruits:					
Citrus, domestic	1,303	1,561	395	119,701	139,995
Imports	76	45	32	188	136
Others, domestic	2,802	5,327	7,211	54,341	41,921

Stocks Reports

The corn stocks report issued by the Division of Statistics on September 10th did not include the detailed report of canners' holdings as is customary, the reason being that a report of this type being made in the midst of the packing season necessitates considerable work on the part of the canners in checking up stocks, grading them, etc. Many canners stated that they did not have their stocks graded nor was the information available on exact holdings by can sizes in some instances.

Since only about 65 per cent of the pack was reported in the usual detailed form, and since it was felt impracticable to estimate the details of the remaining 35 per cent, it was decided to issue the report in totals only. It might have been possible to issue the detailed report later in the month but owing to the fact that reports of stocks are val-

uable only when issued early in the month, it was felt more important to stick to our policy of issuing the report on the tenth of the month. This, it is hoped, meets with the approval of the corn canners.

Attention is also called to the fact that the October 10th report must necessarily include stocks held on October 1st, and in order to calculate shipments the figures on pack to October 1st will be required.

A report of pea stocks will be issued about September 20th. In this report will be shown the pack of peas during the 1935 season, canners' holdings as of September 1st, and shipments out of canners' hands during the three months, June, July, and August. This report will be especially significant in view of the fact that the available supplies as of September 1st can be compared with those of a year earlier. These comparisons can be made not only on total quantities being held by canners but also on a basis of varieties, Alaskas and Sweets, on a basis of commercial grades within each variety, and also by can sizes and sieve sizes.

Obviously it is the desire of the Statistical Division to make this report, as all other reports, thoroughly reliable and accurate. The Division must therefore have reports from all canners holding stocks as of September 1st. If you have not already sent in your report of September 1st stocks, please do so immediately to the Division of Statistics, National Canners Association.

A few canners have not reported their 1935 pack of peas. If you have not sent in your pack report please mail it promptly.

CONTENTS

	Page
Tomato crop and pack conditions	4625
Weather conditions	4626
Court rules that tomato is a fruit	4626
Consumers' division plans activities on grade labeling	4626
Consumers' Counsel propagandizing grade labeling	4628
Government canning crop reports	4629
Tariff concessions to Germany to be terminated	4633
Study on consistency of canned pumpkin published	4633
Department store sales in August	4634
Frozen and preserved fruits in cold storage	4634
State Canners Association Convention Dates	4634
Progress of shrimp pack	4634
This time it was malaria	4635
Fruit and vegetable market competition	4635
Stocks reports	4635